THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, KEMP P. BATTLE.
BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*
New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland,
Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia,
Alabama, Mississippi, Florida,
Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee.
Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. F. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CRISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sontter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Rouhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 66—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style and firm of Evans and Cook is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to H. L. Evans.
H. L. EVANS.
G. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

A TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER IS wanted at Madison, Florida, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. A person competent to act as Principal, and one qualified in every respect for the duties will be required Apply at the Standard office.
Dec. 19, 1854. 8—2t.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855. No. 13.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 5 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth 86 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.
CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.*—We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 28, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	8 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT, IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.
FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.
E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUPERIOR quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State, 20th Oct.
THE CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURTS of this State, will please read a Resolution of the General Assembly of 1850-'51, found on page 505, with the Laws of said session, where they will see it is made their duty to send to this office a certified list of the acting Justices of Peace of their respective Counties, every two years thereafter. The time is near when this should be done.
WM. HILL, *Sec. of State.*
Raleigh, Oct. 20, '54. 96—tf.

1855.
JUST PUBLISHED—TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1855. Also, The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1855. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1854. Book Store.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE firm of Schloss & Co., which dissolved on the first of July last, are requested to make an immediate settlement, either by cash or note, as, after the 15th of December next, all claims left unsettled will be placed in the hands of an officer of the law. SCHLOSS & BROTHER.
Dec. 6. 4—

RECEIVED.—A new and well selected supply of London Dock, Hennessey, and Apple Brandies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Brown Stout, Fine Old Rye, Sherry, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cherry Bounce, St. Julien and Claret Wines, Star, Selery, and Heidsieck Champagnes, &c.
All articles warranted pure and the best in market. Call and see. F. MAHLER & Co.
Nov. 4, 1854. 101—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. of Raleigh.		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WEIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro'.		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
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GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of this Company, that we are st free from debt; have made no assessments and have no such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
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PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on House Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holl Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentin Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which can not fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Still within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscriber having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

Patent Door and Gate Springs.
R. W. INMAN, FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND Manufactory of "Inman's Patent Door and gate Spring," to which was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, announces that he has constituted Mr. John Creech, merchant of Raleigh, his sole agent for the counties of Wake, New Hanover, Cumberland, Wayne, Johnston and Orange, in the State of North Carolina. For neatness, simplicity, and full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness, its durability, and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the first rank of modern inventions.
We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince the judgment of its utility.
R. W. INMAN.
For sale at Williams & Haywood's Drug Store, and at James M. Towles', Raleigh.
Nov. 4, 1853. 99—2m.

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment of TURKS!!
A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in Logan's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 800 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 6 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c., JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven

SPEECH OF GOV. WINSLOW.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Graham, coming on to be considered, Mr. Boyd in the chair, and Mr. Clark having addressed the Senate in opposition thereto,

Mr. WILDER observed that as the question before the Senate involved consequences important to the constituents of the Senator from Cumberland, he trusted it would be the pleasure of the Senate that the Speaker should be heard, and that the privilege of concluding the debate would be accorded to him.

Mr. GRAHAM. Certainly, certainly. It is his right.

And the Senate having signified its willingness thereto, and having been addressed by Mr. Graham and Mr. Eaton in support of the resolutions—

Mr. WINSLOW said: Mr. Speaker, if this were a matter affecting me only, if the decision of this question involved consequences strictly personal, a delicacy, perhaps overstrained, as well as inclination, would have kept me silent.

I should in that case have been content to follow, as I shall now cheerfully submit to the decision of a Senate, whose character for dignity, patriotism and intelligence, will compare favorably with that of any parliamentary body that has ever assembled in North Carolina.

But I am not here to advocate mere personal interests. I am here for a higher and a loftier purpose. I am the voice of twenty-three thousand people of the ancient County of Cumberland. I am here to maintain, defend, and insist upon their constitutional rights, which these resolutions seek to invade. I am here to uphold the Constitution of my country as I understand it.

Deferential as I am to those great and luminous minds, both within and without this chamber, who differ from me upon this subject, I should be recreant to my duty and false to my trust were I to surrender opinions, not hastily formed nor crudely digested, to the weight of authority however great. And if, Mr. Speaker, in the course of my remarks I shall fail to convince Senators of the truth of the propositions I shall advance, attribute it rather to the feebleness of the advocate, than to the want of truth in the propositions themselves.

We are about to proceed to a solemn duty; the construction of the Constitution, the sacred charter of our liberties; that frame-work of governmental policy that sped from the hands of our ancestors, amid the throes and convulsions of the revolution. It has stood, it now stands, and will continue to stand, a monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, an abiding memorial of their firmness and presence of mind, in times of peril, and of danger. Under its broad and sheltering favor we have found safety, acquired character, and enjoyed happiness. Guided by immutable truth and unswerving patriotism, let us come to its construction as patriots and North Carolinians, and not as partizans. Permit me to say it is a question rising far above party. Pardon the appeal, it was uncalled for in such an assembly.

I think it is perhaps not to be regretted that we have fallen now upon this question. It seems a vexed one, and there never has been a more propitious time for its discussion. We are in a state of profound peace; there is in this body no political asperity; the present influences of party are not such as to bias the mind, nor warp the judgment. Whatever be your decision, the practical inconvenience must be slight, and of short duration.

It is a propitious time to heal domestic difficulties and settle perplexing questions of constitutional construction. Portentous clouds are lowering over our country, and ominous thunders are threatening the arrival of an approaching storm.

Justly have those men of '76,—the members of the continental Congress which met at Halifax—justly have they merited the tribute of respect which has been paid to them by my friend from Warren, (Mr. Eaton.) They met to frame a government during times of difficulty and danger, pressed by convulsion from within, and by invasion from without. Every breeze that was wafted from the Northern regions of the confederacy came freighted with the sighs of a suffering people. Men of iron will and singleness of purpose, they went to their work with calmness and resolution. Ah, Sir, if those men had lived in the palmy days of Athens, and of Sparta, they would have been celebrated for all time, in verse and sculpture.

Framed then as our Constitution was by these men of plain sense and practical sagacity, its construction is to be sought for by the application of plain, practical sense, rather than by the reasoning of the schoolmen accustomed to judge by the rules of an inflexible and unbending logic.

The 19th section of the Constitution prescribes that in the event of the death, absence from the State, or inability of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate, *for the time being*, shall *exercise the powers of the Governor*, after such death, or during such absence or inability. It is agreed on all hands that the acceptance of office by the Governor incompatible with the performance of the executive duties creates such an inability, as in the contemplation of the Constitution devolves the office or charges its duties upon the Speaker of the Senate.

In the view I take of it, the Speaker of the Senate, *for the time being*, exercises the powers of the Governor *virtue officii*. When he ceases to be Speaker he ceases to exercise those powers; except in the event of a dissolution of the Legislature by the lapse of time, when he continues the executive functions by force of the Constitution, until a new election by the people.

I understand the Senators from Orange and from Warren to deny this proposition *in toto*, and they hold, and so insist, that the "Speaker of the Senate" is but a *designatio personæ*; that there is a complete devolution of the office, and that the Speaker becomes Governor to all intents and purposes, and that both the Speakership and his seat in the Senate become *ipso facto* vacated.

If these opinions be correct they must rest for their basis upon one of two several propositions. First, upon the plain, literal meaning of the words of the Constitution, or secondly, by force of the objection urged, as testing the true construction of those words, that the opposite notion would lead either to a violation of the fundamental law, that the executive, judicial, and legislative departments of government ought to be forever separate and distinct, or to that other injunction that no person shall hold two offices or places of profit and trust, or to both maxims together.

To my mind the very words of the Constitution oppose this construction. There are no words of devolution. A devolution of the office cannot be implied from any term of language used. Had the Constitution said the Speaker shall exercise the powers of the *office*, there might have been something upon which to hang a doubt; but the language is guarded—*he shall exercise the powers of Governor*. And the person to exercise them is the Speaker of the Senate *for the time being*.

So far, Mr. Speaker, we have found no precedent to guide us. An analogy may perhaps be found in the Constitution of the United States. The 6th section of the 2nd article of that instrument declares that in case of the removal of the President from office * * * the *same* shall *devolve* on the Vice President, and in case of the removal of the President and Vice President, the Congress may, by law, declare what officer shall then *act* as President, and such officer shall *act* accordingly, until a President be elected.

The difference in phraseology strikes the mind at once. In the first contingency the *office devolves*. The Vice President takes an estate in it. The Constitution prescribes not a limit. There was no necessity for it to do so. He holds it only so long as his term endures.

In the double contingency the officer *acts* as President, and he *acts* without regard to any limitation of time, until the *vacancy* be filled, that is until an election is held. In the case first put there is no *vacancy* to be filled, the Vice President succeeding to the office. In the last case there is a *vacancy* in the office, notwithstanding there is an officer to act, and who does act, and that *vacancy* continues until an election be held.

Accordingly the act of 1793 prescribes who such officer shall be, and declares that the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, shall act as President, until a special election shall take place. The words in our Constitution, and those in the federal Constitution are of corelative value—"shall exercise the powers of the Governor;" "shall act as President."

I am asked by the Senator from Orange if it is to be supposed that the multifarious duties of the executive department of the United States could be administered by the President of the Senate.

Conceding that they could not, there is no force in any deduction to be drawn from such concession. If the duties be onerous, the Constitution prescribes them. That it should not have done so does not prove that it has not done so. It would only follow that the Senate might reasonably resort to some temporary arrangement to relieve their officer from the more pressing duties of the chair.

The Senator insists that the Speaker's chair is vacated by operation of law, and although no resolution has yet been proposed to vacate the seat of the Senator from Cumberland, we are told that consequence will follow the passage of these resolutions. I so assume it.

The Senator from Warren foresees that if this position be maintained some inconvenience will result to the people of Cumberland, by reason that they will be without representation here, for an interval, but he says the inconvenience would be slight, as the interval will not be long. The people of Cumberland have a right to representation here *de die in diem* and they ought not to be deprived of it without fault on their part, or, that of their representative. But, it is fair to presume that they prefer the service of the particular Senator they have sent here, albeit, they might be better served in the person of another.

Much stress has been laid by the distinguished Senator from Orange upon the inconveniences that might result from the maintenance of the position held on this side of the chamber, and he puts hypothetical cases, which, he does me the honor to say, he has no idea would occur. Among these is the impeachment of the Acting Governor; and he graphically describes the whole scene of this supposed impeachment. He assumes that the Acting Governor presides as Speaker of the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, and calls himself to answer to h mself of the crime accused against him, and votes upon the question, and hence he deduces the absurdity of the position, that the Speaker should exercise the powers of the Governor *virtute officii*, *durante officio*.

There is no force, with all due respect, in such suggestion. Is it to be supposed that in such case the Speaker would be allowed to preside? Would not the Senate have the power to choose another Speaker to act for the occasion? Is it not contrary to the fundamental law that the accused should be the Judge? The case can arise every day in the Senate. A motion to expel the Speaker for mal-conduct is a case analogous. A motion to expel a particular Senator is another. Would the Speaker be allowed to preside in the first case, or the Senator to vote in the second?

He argues, from this supposed case, that the Speaker ought not to act as Governor, lest such a state of things might arise; by parity of reasoning there should be no Speaker of the Senate, lest, peradventure, an occasion might arise to expel him. The Constitution of the United States makes the Vice President President of the Senate. The same instrument makes both the President and Vice President impeachable, and declares that when the former is impeached the Chief Justice shall preside, and yet there is no provision for any other presiding officer when the Vice President is upon trial. Is it to be supposed that in such case he would be allowed to sit?

The truth is, the Senate does not strictly sit as a Senate, a component part of the Legislature, but its legislative functions are in abeyance while it acts as a high court of impeachment. Every Senator takes an oath and becomes a judge, *virtute officii*, although, for convenience the body might, and undoubtedly would, elect a presiding officer. At all events, it is hardly to be supposed they would swear in, and admit to a seat among them, the accused person.

But, Sir, if there be any thing in the argument *ab inconvenienti* to guide us to a right construction of the Constitution, I can bring forward more serious consequences which might arise from the position the Senator assumes. His proposition is, that whenever the executive authority fails upon the Speaker by reason of any of the contingencies mentioned in the Constitution, his seat as Senator is vacated, and to all intents he is the Governor.

Grant it for the sake of the argument. It is clear that insanity would be comprised under the head of disability. Suppose such a case. The Speaker of the Senate administers the government, and thereupon loses his seat in that body. The Governor recovers, and resumes his office. The Governor relapses. The Legislature is not in session. The Speaker of the Commons becomes the Governor, and loses his seat in the Commons. The Governor recovers, re-assumes his functions and dies. The State is without an Executive, there is neither Speaker of the Senate nor Speaker of the Commons, nor is there any provision for a call of the General Assembly to create them.

Among, Sir, the disabilities mentioned in the Constitution is absence from the State. Absence is the opposite of presence. If the Governor be absent from the State, however brief the interval, his powers centre in the Speaker of the Senate. If the consequences contended for by my honorable friends follow, the Governor has it in his power, at any moment, by the aid of this magic power of the 19th section, by stepping for a few days into the territory of Virginia, to remove from the Senate an obnoxious Speaker.

But, it is said that a temporary absence from the State will not work such a result—that the absence spoken of must be equivalent to a desertion of his post. This cannot be so. If, during the absence of the Governor, however temporary, an act were necessary to be performed touching the vitality of the Government, does any one doubt but that the Speaker of the Senate could validly perform it? We are all agreed in this; but we differ as to the effect of its performance upon the person of the officer. According to the opinion of my learned and distinguished friends, its performance, the performance of a single act, vacates the Speaker's chair and disfranchises the Senator. The conclusion is, with all due respect, illogical, not to say absurd. I come now to notice the first branch of the second proposition. Both the distinguished Senators say that the 4th section of the Bill of Rights declares that the legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of government *ought* to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and the 44th section of the Constitution declares that the Bill of Rights is a part of the Constitution and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatsoever.

It is said that the position, assumed on this side of the chamber, would be a direct violation of the Bill of rights, that is of the constitution.

But we are construing the Constitution itself, not an act of the general assembly. What greater force has one section of the constitution than another section? What greater virtue in the 4th section of the Bill of rights, than in the 19th section of the constitution itself? The whole instrument is to be construed in *pari materia*, every string is to be sounded.

The Bill of rights asserts a principle, which the Constitution modifies. The Legislature supreme in every thing, unless prohibited by the Constitution, has no power to blend these features into one.

But there is no violation of the Bill of rights. It was never intended that a complete separation of these powers should be maintained. It is in practice otherwise, throughout your Statute Book.

The Constitution itself throws the power of impeachment, a high executive function, on the Commons, and clothes the Senate with the high judicial powers of a Court for the trial of those charged by the Commons.

Your Sheriffs in their persons unite judicial and ministerial functions, your Coroners likewise.

Your Constitution falsifies such a construction, by a provision forbiding your Judges to sit in your Legislature, but for which express prohibition, the doors of your Legislative Halls might be thrown open to them by the people.

Your Executive, himself is clothed with the supreme judicial power of pardoning criminals, entitled to clemency. To exercise this power he must adjudicate, and though in practice it may be so, yet it never was intended that the pardon should depend on mere caprice, or will, without examination, and actual adjudication.

Such a principle is impossible in practice, and no Government has existed in ancient or modern times, where in point of fact it has been exhibited.

The true rule, Sir, is laid down by Mr. Justice Story, an authority on political subjects to which my honorable friend from Orange will do justice.

When we speak, says Mr. Story [1. Const. u. s. 8, et seq] of a separation of the three great departments of government, and maintain that that separation is indispensable to public liberty, we are to understand this maxim in a limited sense. It is not meant to affirm, that they must be kept wholly, and entirely distinct, and have no common link of connection or dependence, the one upon the other in the slightest degree. The true meaning is that the *whole* power of one of these departments should not be exercised by the *same hands* which exercise the *whole* powers of either of the others; and that such exercise of the *whole* (that is the whole of two powers) would subvert the principles of a free Constitution.

And in this opinion of Mr. Justice Story, the distinguished writers of the Federalist agree.

To the same effect are the opinions of Montesquieu and Blackstone, the latter of whom declares that "it is highly necessary for preserving the balances of the Constitution, that the executive should be a branch, though not the whole of the Legislature."

There cannot be found, upon examination, a single Constitution of any one of the confederated States of this Union, where the maxim in our bill of rights is not more or less adopted, and yet where admixtures of these powers do not occur.

It is therefore no violation of that maxim that while the Speaker, in the contingencies mentioned, exercises the powers of the Governor, he continues to sit as a member of the house to which he was chosen.

But, if it be the Constitution itself, contemporaneously formed with the Bill of Rights, imposes the duty. To act under an injunction of the Constitution is no violation of the Constitution.

But it is said that the construction sought to be given, on this side of the chamber, to the 19th section violates the 35th section which declares that no person, in this State, shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time. What I have said about the relative value of apparently conflicting clauses of the Constitution, in discussing the first objection, applies with like force to this, and if that were not so, the objection is irrelavent, and untenable. It may be doubted whether the speakership is an office, in the technical meaning of the word. In the Senate of the United States as early as in 1799 it was decided that a Senator of that body was not a civil officer, and therefore, was not liable to impeachment, and the framers of our constitution seemed clearly so to think; for had they thought otherwise, and had they deemed a member of the Legislature an officer, then had there been no occasion for the enactment of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th sections of the constitution, the 35th section being in force. The last section existing, why declare that no member of the council should have a seat in the Senate, or House of Commons? And the 4th section of the amendments is still more explicit on this point. No person, it declares, who holds an office, or place of profit and trust under this State or any department thereof, shall hold any other office, &c., under the authority of this State, *or* be entitled to a seat in either House of the General Assembly.

The distinguished Senator from Orange says the Speakership is an office.

MR. GRAHAM, I said place.

I stand corrected: place, and a place of profit and trust, *for* he says there is attached to it a *per diem* compensation, and that is a true test of a place of profit and trust. My distinguished friend once ably administered the executive power of this Government; as such executive he became, *ex-officio*, the President of the Board of Education, and received therefore a *per diem* compensation of three dollars, and he became also President of the Board of Internal Improvement, and received therefor a *per diem* compensation of three dollars, while he enjoyed the salary of Governor. He filled then, at one and the same time, according to his own definition one office and two places of trust and profit, under this Government, which is forbidden by the 35th section of the Constitution, and by the 4th section of the 2nd article of the amendments. I never heard that the distinguished Senator had any constitutional scruples as to the receipt of this salary, and these compensations.

He ought not, for his case was the case we are examining, the discharge of the duties of one office, by virture of another office, which conferred, and enjoined them.

Sir, there is a manifest distinction between holding an office, and administering its duties. The Legislature even has a constitutional right to charge one officer with the duties of another office. Where a private act declared that the Clerk of the Superior Court of law of Bladen, should fill the office of Clerk and Master in Equity for Bladen, it was held by the Supreme Court to be Constitutional. The case of the Governor is a case in point. He is *ex officio*, the President of the Board of Education, of the Board of Internal Improvements, of the Board of Trustees of the University. He is so *virtute officii*, and when the office of Governor ceases, these incidents fall with it. Your Treasurer is a Director of the Bank of the State—he is so *virtute officii*, and when he ceases to be Treasurer he ceases to be Director.

When the Sheriff dies, or is under disability, the duties of his office are exercised by the Coroner. He takes no oath, but he exercises the duties and is clothed with the powers of the Sheriff. His acting as Sheriff does not vacate his office of Coroner, but when the vacancy in the office of Sheriff is filled he loses the power to administer its duties but remains Coroner.

It is said that if the Speaker does not become the Governor to all intents and purposes, in the language of the resolutions, that is to say if the office does not devolve upon him he will be exercising the duties of the office without having taken the oaths of office. Precisely so. His duties, his powers, his authorities as Speaker become enlarged by the happening of the contingency, and his oath as Senator is broad enough to cover the duties attaching to that state of things by reason of a Constitutional provision.

My friend from Warren, in alluding to the fact that the Vice Presidents who succeeded to the Presidency took anew an oath, seemed to forget that in the first instance which happened Mr. Tyler expressly declared that it was, in his opinion, unnecessary, and that he took the oath from abundant caution to quiet the scruples of others, who like my friends from Warren and from Orange, might some day complain of the omission.

Happily for me, sir, opposed as I am by such a weight of legal authority; happily for me, I find the views I entertain as to the true construction of the Constitution, sustained and confirmed by the opinion of a jurist of eminence, distinguished alike for his great learning, as for his gigantic intellect—a name, which but to mention, is in North Carolina, an authority.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have become tedious and I fear I weary rather than instruct or entertain. My object was to present as concisely as I could my views upon this interesting question. Its decision is for the Senate—to me it is a matter of no moment. A seat in the Senate is very dear to me; to preside over your deliberations is a great honor; to be the Governor of North Carolina is a high distinction. To wield, but for one single revolving moon, the executive power of this government; to be but for one single revolving moon the chief of a people unrivalled for their patriotism, their unspotted integrity, their more than Roman firmness; to have but for one single revolving moon the custody and the charge of the emblems and the ensigns of North Carolina, these were indeed honors to which I never could have dreamed of aspiring, and of which I am altogether unworthy.

The following precedents in point, in the history of the State, have been found since the foregoing remarks were delivered; and they are published as additional evidence of the correctness of the positions assumed:

To the Editors of the Standard:

GENTLEMEN: The following history and its connection with the Speaker of the Senate exercising the powers of Governor, may not be uninteresting at this time. It may have a tendency to reconcile those who seem to be afraid, lest the present Legislature are setting a dangerous precedent in the action they lately had on the retirement of Gov. Reid, and Mr. Speaker Winslow's assuming the duties of Governor until Gov. Bragg shall qualify.

As a matter of history it may do some good to make it public—for that purpose it is at your service.

D.

In 1781, September 13th, Gov. Burke was captured and taken prisoner to South Carolina; subsequently he escaped, and arrived in Salem on the 30th of January, 1782, with the hope of there meeting the General Assembly of the State. During his captivity, Alexander Martin, then Speaker of the Senate, exercised the powers of Governor. Owing to the peculiar situation of the country, the Legislature did not assemble. On the 12th of April, Gov. Burke wrote to Gen. Green informing him of the peculiarly unpleasant situation in which he was placed. He said to him that he had fully determined to leave the administration of the Government in the hands of the Speaker of the Senate, and retire to some distant country—indeed, if he could pass the enemy's line, he did not know but that he would surrender himself again a prisoner.

On communicating his intention to Mr. Speaker Martin, the Speaker replied, *that he* only administered the Government by virtue of his office as Speaker, and that his term would soon expire, and if Gov. Burke resigned, there would be no executive left.

In this state of affairs, Gov. Burke continued to administer the government from the 12th of April, (the time he wrote to Gen. Green,) until the Legislature assembled, and Martin was elected Governor.

Again in 1799, the latter part of the month of September, Gov. Davie accepted the appointment of Minister to France, Mr. Benjamin Smith, the then Speaker of the Senate, exercised the powers of the Governor until the next election. He signed public documents as Speaker of the Senate, &c. At the meeting of the General Assembly Mr. Benjamin Williams was elected Governor. Mr. Smith was not a member of the Legislature when the election of Mr. Williams took place—being the acting Governor by virtue of his office of Speaker of the preceding session.

A case still more in point occurred in 1805. The General Assembly met on the 18th November. Alexander Martin was elected Speaker of the Senate. On the 23d of November, Gov. Turner, the incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, was elected Senator in Congress. On the 25th, Nathaniel Alexander, of Mecklenburg County, was elected Governor; not being present, a messenger was dispatched to inform him thereof. It seems that Mr. Alexander reached Raleigh about the 18th of December following—for on the 19th the Speaker of the Senate laid before the House the following letter:

To the Hon. Alexander Martin, Speaker of the Senate:

DEAR SIR: Feeling myself unable to do the Executive duties of my office, and the Constitution having in this case provided that those duties shall devolve upon you, it is therefore my request that you perform them.

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER.

Dec. 18, 1805.

In looking over the Journals of the Senate of that time, we find the following:

19th Dec., Thursday afternoon. The House met according to adjournment; the Hon. Alexander Martin being engaged in the discharge of duties incident to the Executive department, the Hon. Joseph Riddick was appointed Speaker *pro tem.*

Friday, Dec. 20. The House met—Mr. Speaker Martin in the chair.

Saturday, Dec. 21. The House met—Mr. Speaker Martin adjourning the House, *sine die*, &c.

Mr. Martin continuing to exercise the powers of Governor until the recovery of Mr. Alexander.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

To the Editors of the Standard:

Since my last hasty communication I have had the opportunity of examining the reports as made by the officers of the several Banks and looking into their respective charters, and am now able to speak with greater accuracy. There are in this State ten Banks, with an authorized capital of not exceeding six millions two hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum there is reported as subscribed and paid $5,155,565, leaving a balance of capital authorized and not taken of $1,044,435. The Banks thus chartered, and whose capital has not been fully taken, are

Bank of Fayetteville, capital	$800,0000
taken $380,000, not taken	420,000
Merchants' Bank of Newbern, capital	300,000
taken $225,000, not taken	75,000
Wadesborough, capital	400,000
taken $269,395, not taken	130,605
Washington, capital	400,000
taken $300,000, not taken	100,000
Farmer's Bank, capital	500,000
taken $270,470, not taken	229,530
Yanceyville, capital	200,000
taken $110,700, not taken	89,300

From which it appears that of the Banks thus chartered more than a million of dollars remains unsubscribed, and these charters have as yet from twenty to twenty-five years to run. The points at which they are located are Fayetteville, Wadesborough, Elizabeth City and Greensborough, and Yanceyville. Thus proving that at these points there is no necessity for any additional banking capital. From these reports of the Banks I am able to present some further facts of value, and from which I will draw some inferences of importance to the public.

Whole amount of capital paid	$5,155,565
Aggregate amount of specie	1,308,351
Notes in circulation	6,597,879
Amount of notes discounted	7,781,540

From which it appears the notes of the Banks in circulation exceed the specie in their vaults more than five to one, whilst the amount due the Banks from their debtors exceeds the sum thus due to the public more than a million of dollars. It may be admitted that the Banks are solvent and fully able in the end to pay their debts, and yet it is equally clear if pressed they are not able to do what their charters require them to do, and which on the face of their notes they have promised to do, and that is to pay in specie on demand. If we are to judge from the statements as made by the Banks, the Bank of the State, the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Yanceyville seem to have made the strongest efforts to redeem their promises and thus supply the wants of the public. In November, 1853, the Bank of the State had in circulation $1,855,799, with 641,744 of specie, besides other available means on hand. In November, 1854, her notes in circulation are reduced to $1,635,157 and her specie to $372,295, thus showing in the year she had paid out one half of her specie. It may be that the Bank of Cape Fear has been equally honest in its efforts, but of this I am not able to judge, as I have not been able to find its return for 1853. The report for 1854 states notes in circulation to be $2,083,171 and specie $564,921, with other available means for redemption. The Commercial Bank of Wilmington had in circulation at the end of 1853, $620,785, with $147,588 of specie with other means for paying. In December, 1854, the notes were reduced to $438,635 and specie to $61,716. The Bank of Yanceyville had early in 1854 notes in circulation $175,600 with $78,993 in specie—its notes in the latter part of the year were reduced to $162,180 and its specie to $35,753. The returns from the other Banks do not show so favorable a result. These statements prove beyond question that the Banks have not been in a condition to do what by their charters they are required to do—to redeem their notes in specie on demand. I admit the solvency and ultimate ability to pay; but that is not the question. Have they been able to keep up, and have they kept up a sound specie-paying currency? They most certainly have not. Hence their notes out of the State have been as low as three per cent discount, and specie drafts are not to be had. And yet these Banks have one and all been dividing from eight to ten per cent; and this as I shall show is one of the great evils of our present Banking system, and which demands the attention of the Legislature.

The provision in their charters of twelve per cent interest on the failure of the Bank to pay on demand has proven of no value. What has been the result? The Banks have resorted to all sorts of tricks and evasions to avoid these demands. Those that have Branches issue notes payable at remote and distant periods, and the others issue nothing but small bills, and even these they manage not to pay. If you desire a one hundred, fifty, or even twenty dollar bill you will be unable to find it. The result is gold and silver is not to be had, and our circulating currency consists of one, two, three and four dollar bills, and very rarely a five or ten note. Yet with these facts staring us in the face and meeting us in every monied transaction, the Legislature is asked to add to our present Banking capital twelve millions of dollars. Save us from such consummate rashness.

In my next I propose to present some further objections to free banking and banking on stocks, and to offer some suggestions as to what in my judgment ought to be done.

PUBLIUS.

U. S. MEDIATION IN EUROPE. It is said that the House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to report in favor of Mr. Clingman's proposed mediation of the United States in the pending European war.

Philadelphia North American.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1855.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported a bill concerning Fairs, which passed its three readings.

The following bills were read the third time and passed.

A bill concerning evidence.

A bill concerning divorce and alimony.

A bill concerning executions.

Also the bill concerning deeds and conveyances.

A bill concerning executors.

On motion of Mr. Bower, a select committee of five was raised, to inquire into an alleged mistake or fraud in enrolling the bill of the last session, so far as relates to the 44th and 45th Senatorial districts, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to emancipate certain slaves, the property of Joshua Pennill.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported the following bills which passed their first reading.

A bill concerning Governor and Council.

A bill concerning gaming contracts.

A bill concerning forcible entry and detainer.

A bill concerning fences.

A bill concerning habeas corpus.

A message was received from the House of Commons proposing to set apart Saturday afternoon for the appointment of Justices of the Peace, which was concurred in.

The following engrossed bills were read the first time and appropriately referred:

A bill to amend the act to charter the Buncombe Turnpike Company.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Franklinsville.

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Tug Company.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Macon County to sell lands belonging to said county.

A bill concerning Haw River in Alamance County.

A bill to encourage the killing of wolves in Jackson County.

A bill to pay the wardens of the poor in Alamance County.

A bill to prevent the felling or putting timber in Haw River or Alamance River.

A bill empowering the County Court of Yadkin County to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools.

A bill declaring what number of Justices of the Peace shall transact business in the Counties of Cumberland, Randolph and Alamance, read three times and passed.

A bill concerning public roads in Watauga County.

A resolution in favor of Gaspar Tinnen, read three times.

A message was received from the House of Commons transmitting a message from the late Governor in relation to the public buildings.

Also, transmitting a message from the late Governor, communicating the report of the Board of Internal Improvements.

The resolution in favor of Henry Nutt, and the resolution in favor of William H. High, were read the first time.

The bill to incorporate Glen Anna Female Seminary in Davidson County, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill to repeal part of the act of 1852, relative to the places of trial of civil processes before Justices of the Peace, was read three times and ordered to be enrolled.

The following engrossed bills were read the first time and passed.

A bill to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a road in Rowan County.

A bill to provide for improving a road leading from the Wilkes County line to the Tennessee line.

A bill to incorporate the town of Newton in the County of Catawba.

The following bills were read the second time and passed:

A bill to incorporate the Gardiner Hill Mining Company.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Boroughdale Mining Company.

A bill to establish and lay off a public road in the county of Ashe; passed third reading.

The bill to incorporate the McCulloch Copper and Gold Mining Company, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the bills reported from the committee on the Revised Statutes to-day and read the first time, were read the second and third times and passed.

A bill concerning the Centre Plank Road was made the order of the day for the 6th of January.

Mr. Ashe presented a memorial.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials in favor of Temperance were presented from the Counties of Wake and Caswell, and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. S. A. Williams complained that his resolution calling for information from the Principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution had not been complied with, and hoped the information asked for would be given to enable the committee to report.

Mr. Cansler, from the committee on internal improvements, reported favorably on the bill to amend the act incorporating the Western Plank road Company; on motion of Mr Myers the rules were suspended, the bill was read the second and third time and passed.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution authorising the Public Treasurer to pay the Hon. Warren Winslow, late Acting Governor, the sum of $150. Read, and on motion of Mr. Baxter, the rules were suspended and the resolution read the second and third time and passed.

Mr. Rolen presented a resolution in favor of Jas. M. Carroll, of Cherokee. Read and referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Bogle, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that next Saturday afternoon be set apart for appointing Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Sharp introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Statesville. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Craven introduced a bill to regulate the sale of salt in sacks. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Vance introduced a bill to establish a public road in Yancey county. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution that the House should set in session from 10 o'clock to half-past one, A. M.; and from 3 o'clock to nine, P. M.

Mr. S. A. Williams, in moving the resolution be laid on the table, wished to explain his reasons for doing so. It would not expedite the work, but by preventing the meeting of committees throw back instead of forwarding the business of the House.

Mr. Myers thought he saw a disposition to stave off the business, and to give gentlemen an opportunity to discharge the solemn obligations they had undertaken, he had introduced the resolution. The House divided and the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 65, nays 18.

Mr. McDuffie introduced a bill to incorporate the Dobbin House Company in Fayetteville. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House amendments to the resolution in favor of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Vance introduced a resolution authorising the public printer to print 200 extra copies of the Western Report, which was read the first time, and a motion to suspend the rules and read it the second time, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Selby, the resolution in favor of W. M. Brooks was taken up.

Mr. Amis moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Selby explained the nature of the claim, and the House refused to postpone—yeas 21, nays 41. It was then read the second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the bill for the better government of the town of Louisburg was taken up and read the second time; on motion of Mr. Barringer, the rules were suspended and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Martin moved that the 22d section of the bill be stricken out as he considered it gave to the town commissioners powers which ought to be vested in the county Court.

Mr. Stubbs opposed the motion.

The House divided—yeas 43, nays 26. The section was stricken out and the bill read the third time and passed.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the third time: a bill concerning appeals, &c., and a bill concerning apprentices.

On motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell the special order of the day on the People's Bank bill was postponed until this day week ot 12 o'clock.

On the reading of the engrossed bill from the Senate concerning the Lunatic Asylum, Mr. Steele moved to amend by inserting "that every insane person not having sufficient property to support himself and family shall be deemed indigent, and the support of the institution be drawn from the Public Treasury."

Mr. Dargan supported the amendment.

Mr. Shepherd also supported the amendment as he was in doubt whether the county Courts could be induced to lay a tax for the support of the institution.

Mr. Phillips opposed the amendment as the law compels the county courts to support the indigent insane if the amount would be deducted from their share of the School fund.

Mr. Steele replied at some length in support of his views, and was answered by Mr. Phillips who strongly opposed the calling on the Treasury.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell was opposed to a legislative tax and wished it left to the county Court where it was better calculated to have justice done to the indigent insane.

The House divided on Mr. Steele's amendment—yeas 34, nays 39. Amendment rejected.

Mr. Dargan offered an amendment which was rejected—yeas 77, nays 2.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill concerning Asylums passed its third reading.

Mr. Blow introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for draining Swamp Lands in the County of Pitt.

On motion of Mr. Myers the Message of the Governor concerning the Public Buildings was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Myers in behalf of the committee on Banks reported sundry amendments to the bill re-chartering the State Bank.

The House branch of committee on Public Buildings were made to consist of Messrs. Whitlock, Mebane, Lyon, Cook and Hill.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to set apart Saturday for the appointment of Justices of Peace.

The following bills on their third reading.

A bill concerning attachments.

A bill concerning the Attorney General and Solicitors.

A bill concerning Attorneys at law.

A bill concerning Auctions and Auctioneers.

A bill concerning Bail.

A bill concerning bastard children.

A bill concerning Bills, Bonds and Promissory Notes.

A bill concerning boats and canoes.

A bill concerning book-debts.

A bill concerning woods and hunting.

A bill concerning charities.

A bill concerning Clerks of County and Superior Courts.

A bill concerning Clerks and Masters in Equity.

A bill concerning Commissioners of affidavits and Probate of deeds.

A bill concerning Common Law.

A bill concerning the Comptroller.

A bill concerning Constables.

A bill concerning Coroners.

A bill concerning Corporations.

A bill concerning County boundaries.

A bill concerning county courts.

A bill concerning county Trustees.

A bill concerning court-houses and prisons.

A bill concerning courts of equity.

A bill concerning the Supreme Court.

A bill concerning Currency.

A bill concerning Descents.

Received from the Senate a message informing of the passage of various bills and ask the concurrence of the House therein.

Engrossed bills on their First Reading.

A bill concerning election of President and Vice President. Read the second and third times and passed.

Also, a bill concerning Estates.

Also, a bill concerning Draining Low Lands.

Also, a bill concerning Crimes and Punishments passed its second reading.

Mr. Rolen moved an adjournment. Lost:—Ayes 31; nays 32.

The bill, next above, was then read the third time and passed.

the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1854.

Mr. Herring presented a memorial.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Boyd, Graham, Biggs, Ashe and Fisher formed the committee on Mr. Bower's resolution in relation to the 44th and 45th Senatorial Districts.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported the following bills which passed their three readings:

A bill concerning guardian and ward,

A bill concerning husband and wife,

A bill concerning idiots and lunatics,

A bill concerning infamous persons,

A bill concerning inspections.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported unfavorably upon several bills to emancipate slaves, and favorably upon the bill to emancipate John T. Hossler.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting the report of the Directors of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, with a proposition to print. Concurred in.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to incorporate the Trustees of New Institute in Iredell county. Referred.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of New Institute in the county of Iredell.

Mr. Wilder offered a resolution in favor of William Thompson, which passed its first reading.

The bill to incorporate the Gardiner Hill Mining Company, was read the third time and passed.

Also, the bill to amend and keep in force the act to incorporate the Boroughdale Mining Company.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill in relation to prosecution bonds, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The following bills were read the second and third times and passed:

A bill to pay the Wardens of the poor in the counties of Alamance and Duplin.

A bill concerning public roads in the county of Watauga.

A bill to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a public road in the county of Rowan.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the Revised Statutes, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Common School law as to provide that where lands are condemned for Common School houses, and the school is subsequently removed, the original owner may purchase the same at the price he received for it, which was adopted.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported a bill concerning the General Assembly, which was read two times and passed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate the Greensborough Mining and Manufacturing company, which was referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the bill to emancipate certain slaves, the property of Joshua Pennel, was

reported unfavorably on the bill to regulate the fees of Registers in the county of Cumberland.

Mr. Phillips, from the committee on the judiciary, reported on the bill concerning the entering of public lands, and recommended that it be laid on the table.

Mr. G. Green, from the committee on banking, reported favorably on the bill to incorporare Union Bank.

On motion of Mr. S. A. Williams the report from the Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. S. A. Williams presented a resolution authorizing the committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution to send for such persons and papers as may aid them in their investigation of the affairs of said institution. Adopted.

Mr. Craven introduced a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Asheboro' in Randolph county. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbia and Charlotte Magnetic Telegraph Company. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Lenoir, Caldwell county. Read the first time.

Mr. Walser introduced a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Institute in Davidson county. Which was read, and on motion the rules were suspended and it was read the second time.

Mr. Steele objected to the passage of the bill, as there was a general law on the subject, under which this institute might be incorporated, and save the time of the House. Mr. Dortch moved the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was rejected, yeas 19, nays 61. The bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Horton introduced a bill to alter the county line of Watauga county. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. G. Green introduced a bill for the better administration of justice in the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions. Read, referred to the judiciary committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thornburg introduced a bill for the better regulation of the common schools. Read and referred to the committee on education.

An engrossed bill from the Senate incorporating the town of Roxboro' was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. M. Green the rules were suspended, the bill read the second and third times, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to print the report from the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

A message was received from the Senate with an amendment to the bill concerning the number of justices in Randolph county, which, on motion, was concurred in.

A bill in favor of Wm. M. Brooks, of Hyde county, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill from the Senate amending the act incorporating the Trustees of Davidson College, and prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within five miles of the College, was read the first time, the rules were suspended, and the bill being read the second time, was, on motion of Mr. Myers, referred to the committee on corporations.

An engrossed bill from the Senate concerning the registering of grants, deeds, &c., was read the first time, and the rules being suspended, it was read the second and third times and passed.

An engrossed bill from the Senate concerning criminal proceedings was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. McKesson the bill incorporating the Broad River Railroad company was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barringer the bill concerning criminal proceedings was taken up, and the rules being suspended, was read the second time.

Mr. Phillips objected to certain alterations made by the Commissioners for Revising the Statutes. [The part alluded to by Mr. Phillips enacts that the deposition taken by a magistrate against a prisoner may be read as evidence against him on his trial in absence of witness.] After pointing out the effects of this enactment, Mr. Phillips offered an amendment, and moved the bill be laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Barringer stated that most important amendments were sometimes made in the Senate, and drew the attention of the House to the great change made by this bill in the law relating to the evidence of accomplices. The bill was laid on the table.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time and the rules being suspended were severally read the second and third times and passed: a bill concerning cattle, horses and hogs; a bill concerning deeds and conveyances; a bill concerning divorce and alimony; a bill concerning the Governor and council; a bill concerning fences; a bill concerning forcible entry and detainer.

The resolution introduced by Mr. S. A. Williams authorising the purchase of a national flag for the use of the Capitol was read the second time. In moving the rules be suspended Mr. Williams spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: Having had the honor of the introduction of the resolution just read, I will simply state that I was induced to do so from the present worn, soiled and damaged condition of the one now hoisted upon the top of our Capitol, and also at the suggestions of many members of this House. I do not rise, sir, for the purpose of making a speech, but must be permitted to remark that it will be readily admitted by every member of this House that our present flag is a poor apology for a national flag, and with this conviction I trust the resolution will be adopted unanimously. It is to be hoped that the "banner of the stars and stripes," waving as it does this day proudly, gloriously and triumphantly over this the land of the free and home of the brave, that we may at least be permitted to have a decent one to float over us, inspiring us, as it should ever do, with a proper sense of the duties and obligations which we owe to ourselves, our constituents and our common country. In hoisting the new flag, as I doubt not the resolution will be adopted, I trust we shall be inspired with fresh zeal for the prosecution of the labors and duties of the present session.

The rules were suspended, the resolution read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.

An Engrossed Bill from the Senate concerning Executors was read the first time, and the rules being suspended was read the second and third times and passed.

An engrossed bill concerning evidence being read, Mr. Baxter offered two amendments which with the bill were referred to the Committee upon the revisal.

Mr. Thornburg introduced a bill to regulate the sale of flour in the town of Fayetteville. Read and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. McKesson, the bill to tax wines and spirituous liquors was referred to the committee on Finance.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended they were severally read the second and third times and passed: A bill concerning habeas corpus; a bill concerning contracts; a bill concerning fairs; a bill concerning executors and administrators.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins a bill concerning agriculture and geology was laid on the table.

An engrossed resolution authorizing the Governor to procure documentary evidence for the History of North Carolina was read the first time, and the rules being suspended was read the second and third times and passed.

The following bills were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were severally read the second and third times and passed: A bill to incorporate the East Fork Turnpike-road company; a bill to incorporate Little River Turnpike-road company.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the bill to incorporate the Central Gold and Copper Mining company, after being read the second time was laid on the table.

Mr. Shepherd presented a resolution of instruction to the committee on the Judiciary. Read and adopted.

The following bills were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were severally read the second and third times and passed: A bill to lay off a public road in Yancey and Watauga counties; a bill to incorporate the Alamance and Caswell plank road county; a bill to incorporate the town of Lenoir, Caldwell county, was passed after a number of amendments were offered and rejected.

The House adjourned.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1855.

GOV. BRAGG--INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The course pursued towards Gov. Bragg in the late campaign, on the subject of internal improvements, is well remembered. He was charged with being hostile to such measures as would improve the State and develope her resources; and it was especially insisted that he was opposed to the extensions East and West. Gen. Dockery made himself conspicuous in this respect, and his declarations and charges found a ready echo among his subalterns in all portions of the State. It was in vain that Gov. Bragg and his friends repelled these charges, and maintained the ground occupied on the subject by the Convention which nominated him; the object of opposition leaders was to deceive the people, and especially those of the West, and they continued their clamor on the subject until the people, at the polls, gave them a rebuke alike effective and final. Gov. Bragg has again spoken for himself, and his language—by which he will be governed under all circumstances—is all that could be desired. After deprecating visionary schemes of improvement, and referring to the comparatively small amount of the public debt and the great natural resources of the State, he says:

"While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great Central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability, and the credit of the State."

What will now be the course of the Whig presses which have done Gov. Bragg and the Democratic party such gross injustice on this subject? Will they come forward in a spirit of frankness and candor, and *set themselves right?* Will they, for one time at least, do justice to their opponents on a question in which we are all equally interested? We shall see.

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.

Several meetings have been held in the Park, New York, by the unemployed workmen, to devise means for procuring work and for relief from their distresses. There was much speaking, and many reasons assigned for the privations and sufferings which have recently come upon the laboring classes in that region.

Meetings have also been held by associations and various organizations in New York, for the relief of the suffering poor. The last Herald contains notices of meetings by the "Board of Ten Governors"—of a meeting at Broadway House, of a meeting at the Corn Exchange, and elsewhere, all having in view suitable measures of relief for the laboring poor of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. It is stated that twenty seven thousand females in New York City are out of employment, and wholly unable to support themselves in consequence of the general depression of business. What a picture is that! If we could see it all, how much of pain, and sore temptation, and agony would it reveal! God pity the poor!

And now, in contrast with Northern society, we take occasion to state that there are not, at this time, in all probability, one thousand human beings in North Carolina who are seriously suffering for the want of clothing or bread. Our slaves have enough, and in many instances, to spare; and even the free negroes among us are, as a class, in a better condition, so far as the wants of the body are concerned, than these twenty-seven thousand white females in New York City.

☞ Our community is again called upon to deplore the loss of one of its most valuable citizens, in the death of S. W. Whiting, Esq.; which took place on Tuesday last. He was at one time connected with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, as its Treasurer—afterwards he was Teller of the State Bank, and at the time of his death he was the President of the Manteo Paper manufacturing Company. He was a gentleman of superior business habits and qualifications, and had been endowed by nature with an intellect of a high order. He was one of our ablest writers; and turning aside, now and then, from the turmoil and the dust of every day life, he gratified his friends by effusions of poetry, which, for tenderness and beauty, have not been excelled by the most gifted among us. He leaves to his friends a character and recollections which will long be cherished, and to his children the legacy of an unspotted name. He so lived and so died,

> "That when the mighty caravan,
> Which halts one night time in the vale of death,
> Shall strike its white tents for the morning march,
> He will move onward to the eternal hills,
> His foot unwearied, and his strength renewed,
> Like the strong eagle's, for the upward flight."

☞ The Register, in speaking of the Inaugural Address of Gov. Bragg, says it "seems to have commanded pretty general commendation, though many portions of it were, in our judgment, very objectionable." The admission, from such a source that the Address "commanded pretty general commendation," is more than we expected; and after this admission, the public will be prepared to appreciate the expression that many portions of the Address were, in the judgment of the Register, "*very objectionable.*" Will that paper point out these "very objectionable" portions of the Inaugural? "Pretty general commendation" must, of course, include many of the Whig party; yet the Register takes issue with its own friends, and speaks of "*very* objectionable" portions, in *its* judgment, of the Address. Certainly the Editor's modesty is quite equal to that spirit of party which actuates and controls him in every thing he writes for his paper.

☞ Parliament was opened by the Queen of England on the 12th December. In her speech she states that she had called the members together to take measures to prosecute the war "with the utmost vigor and effect." She alludes to the alliance recently formed with Austria against Russia. She speaks of the contest as "momentous," and says the British people, if united, will "obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination." Very good—but who is to take care of the widows and orphans, bind up the broken hearts, and pay the taxes?

A Mistake or Fraud in Legislation. A mistake or fraud is supposed to have been committed in the bill of last session laying off the Senatorial Districts of this State, by which the County of Watauga was added to the Ashe district. On motion of Col. Bower, a Committee of the Senate has been raised to investigate the matter.

☞ The following gentlemen, in addition to those mentioned in our last, have been admitted to the practice of the law in the Superior Courts of this State: G. M. White, of Bladen, and J. A. Spears, of Cumberland.

GOV. WINSLOW'S SPEECH.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day, the able, eloquent, and conclusive Speech of the Hon. Warren Winslow, delivered in the Senate of this State on the question of the Speaker of the Senate for the time being exercising the powers of Governor. Our readers, after perusing this effort, will agree with us as to its merits, and especially as to its conclusiveness upon the points discussed.

We are indebted to the researches of a friend for the following additional proof of the correctness of the position maintained by Gov. Winslow, and sustained by the action of the Senate. It is a Proclamation of Pardon issued in 1781, "by the Honorable Alexander Martin, Esquire, Speaker of the Senate, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief for the time being, in and over the said State"; and also a certificate as to the genuineness of the Proclamation, said certificate bearing date 1789, when he was Governor, to which office he had been elected by the Legislature. The document is as follows:

"State of North Carolina.

By the Honorable Alexander Martin, Esquire, Speaker of the Senate, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief for the time being in and over said State:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, divers citizens of this State have been deluded by the wicked artifices of our enemies, to revolt and withdraw themselves from the faith and allegiance which, before God they solemnly plighted, to owe to their country, and traitorously to take up arms against the same; being convinced that they have been buoyed up by false hopes supported by deceit, now find themselves at last deserted by our feeble and despairing enemy, left unprotected to the vengeance of the State ready to inflict those punishments due to their crimes:

In tender compassion to the feelings of humanity, to spare such as truly repent, and to stay the hand of the executioner in the unnecessary effusion of the blood of citizens who may be reclaimed, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation of pardon to such of the above persons who have surrendered, or who shall surrender themselves to the clemency of the State before the tenth day of March next, on this express condition, that they immediately inlist in the Continental Battalions thereof, and there render personal service for the term of twelve months after the time of rendezvous at Head Quarters, who, after having faithfully performed the same for said term, shall be deemed as having expiated their offence, and be intitled and restored to the privileges of a citizen. All officers, leading men, and persons of this class, guilty of murder, robbery, and house burning, to be precluded from the above, notwithstanding.

And I do hereby require the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court of Law, Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, and all officers civil and military within this State, to take notice of this Proclamation of pardon, with the exceptions, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, the twenty-fifth day of December, Anno Dom. 1781, and in the sixth year of the independence of the said State. ALEXANDER MARTIN.

By His Honour's command,
Jo. Hawkins, Priv. Sec.
God save the State!"

"North-Carolina, ss.

I hereby certify that the before mentioned Proclamation of pardon, is a true copy of one issued by me when Speaker of the Senate and Governor of the State for the time being.

As witness, my hand at Hillsborough, the 17th day of May, Anno Dom. 1789.

ALEXANDER MARTIN."

BANK OF THE STATE.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held in this City on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders: G. W. Mordecai, John H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, William Peace, B. F. Moore, Alfred Jones, and William Boylan. Gov. Bragg appointed William R. Poole and L. O'B. Branch Directors on behalf of the State; and the State Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., is a Director *ex officio* on the part of the State.

A resolution was passed changing the time for the annual meeting and for the election of Directors to the first Monday in July in each and every year.

☞ We have received the December number of Frank Leslie's Ladies Gazette, containing drawings of the latest Paris, London, and New York fashions. This work appears to be all that could be desired in this department of ornament, taste and beauty. Terms, $3 per annum, or 25 cents for a single number—address Frank Leslie, 6, John St. New York.

Improvement in the Money Market. We think from what we see in the Northern papers, that the money market there is easier, and that we are in a fair way to have better times. As an evidence of this, North Carolina and Virginia State bonds have gone up almost to par.

☞ In our notice of the inauguration of Gov. Bragg the names of Messrs. Sanders and Morisey, of the Senate's committee, were unintentionally omitted. The Committee of arrangements on the occasion consisted of the following gentlemen: L. B. Sanders, T. J. Morisey, C. T. N. Davis, and T. I. Faison, of the Senate; and S. F. Patterson, W. M Shipp, John Yancy, and W. K. Martin, of the Commons.

☞ The proceedings of the Legislature of Tuesday and Wednesday, will be found in our columns to-day. We are obliged to postpone those of Thursday, on which day the two Houses were engaged for the most part in reading and perfecting the Revised Statutes.

☞ A Post Office has been established in Catawba county, in this State, by the name of Long Island, A. T. Cansler, P. M. All matter intended for this office should be sent by the way of Beattie's Ford.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Ezell's School, in the Standard of to-day. Mr. E. enjoys an enviable reputation as a Teacher.

Blue Ridge Railroad. The Blue Ridge Railroad bill has passed both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature. The citizens of Charleston anticipate grand results from the construction of this road, as shown in the promptitude with which a bill, appropriating $1,000,000, recieved the sanction of the legislative body. When the road is finished, they say, they will have a continous chain connecting them with the West, the North and South, over which the immense productions of those fertile sections will pass, to meet a market in Charleston. To consumate the whole of their destiny, the inhabitants of the capital are now called upon to invest sufficient funds for the building and putting in motion an ocean line of steamers between their city and Europe. On this subject the Charleston Standard remarks:

The commercial link must be unbroken between us and Europe. Southern products must be carried on Southern Railroads, owned and conducted by Southern men, and carried on Southern ships to their final destination. Until this is the case we will never be independent and free from the blighting influences of an overgrown foreign and unfriendly commercial power.

Election in Nebraska.—An election for delegates to the present Congress took place in Nebraska Territory on the 12th ult. The candidates were Bird B. Chapman, late of Ohio; N. B. Giddings, late from Missouri; and Hadley D. Johnson, independent democrat. We have a report that Johnson has been elected.

STOCK BANKS OF INDIANA.

In these times of "bank suspensions" and shinplaster financiering, (says the New York Herald,) when every broker in Wall street who can raise a few thousand dollars to purchase a little "ultimate security" is owner of a bank or two in Indiana or Illinois, the following description, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Western banking and of an interview between a bank officer and a bill holder will be appreciated:—

The Stock Banks of Indiana "Dunn Brown."

If there was anything wanting to justify the course of the business community towards the "free banks" of Indiana, or to convince the people of that State of the unreliable character of those institutions, the letter of the Hon. John P. Dunn, Auditor of State, dated Nov. 1, and published in the columns of the papers in this city on Saturday last, will supply the deficiency. And if anything was needed to complete the discredit and demolishment of all existing concerns organized under the free banking law, and put a check upon the creation of any new ones, Mr. Dunn's letter is ample to meet the demand. We have recently heard a great deal about ultimate security. What ultimate security is, Mr. Dunn has defined with great clearness and elegance. It means that the circulating notes of the stock banks are to be paid some time or other—if ever.

Suppose a gentleman should be so unfortunate as to fall heir to a five dollar note upon one of these institutions, and desires to realize upon it specie, exchange, or the notes of some "rotten concern," that pays its issues on presentation, what is he to do? First, find the bank! that of course; and that is not always an easy matter. Banks in Indiana lurk in out-of-the-way places. Like the insect hunted by the entomological Hibernian, when you find them they ar'nt there. They don't affect corner lots, but shun the din of crowded cities, nestling cosily under the lee of a primeval forest, marked by an ancient Indian trail or solitary cow path. They are things to be found by the bee hunters, are seen far off by the midnight Nimrod in search of coons, with the moonlight sleeping upon their shingle roofs and primitive cornices. Capital has become modest, and wealth retires from the world into the cloisters of the deep old woods, or the holy solitudes of the prairies, conversing with Nature—laying up its treasures, where none but the Hon. John P. Dunn can find them.

But suppose that the institution is revealed, and the monetary anchorite stands confessed; suppose that business hours have arrived, and the shingle, whose opposing surfaces give each other the lie, faces the sun with the announcement—"bank is open," we see the aforesaid heir, with rapid steps approach the edifice. He enters; he draws his pictorial evidence of a promise from his pocket-book, he approaches the counter, presents his note to the paying teller, and a colloquy ensues:—

"Can you give me specie for this?"

"No"

"Sight or short time eastern exchanges?"

"No."

"What can you give me?"

"Nothing."

"Why?"

"You are making a run on our institution. This species of presentation we are bound to resist. You are trying to break us, sir—to make us stop payment, sir; you can't do it, sir."

"But havn't you stopped payment when you refuse to redeem?"

"No, sir. Ours is a stock institution. There's your ultimate security, sir, deposited with the auditor. We can't break, sir; we can't stop payment. Look at the law! Look at Mr. John P. Dunn's circular!"

"But have you no specie on hand?"

"Yes, sir; and we are bound to keep it. The law obliges us to keep twelve-and-a-half per cent of specie on hand. If we pay out every time one of you fellows calls, how can we keep it on had?"

"Then I shall proceed to have the note protested."

"Very well, sir. You will find a notary public at Indianapolis, provided he is at home, which is only about one hundred and forty miles from here. But, sir, you had better go home, and rely upon your ultimate security. We can't pay specie—find it won't do; but you are ultimately secure; you can't lose your money, though you never get it. Remember that."

We will suppose our gentleman so unreasonable as not to be satisfied with the representation of the paying teller, or the great principle of ultimate security. He finds his way to Indianopolis, makes protest in due form, and, note in hand, proceeds to the office of the Hon. John P. Dunn, auditor of State, when another dialogue ensues:—

"Sir, I have a note of the Squash bank at Lost Prairie, with certificate of protest, which I want to deposit in your hands, with a request that you make collection as speedily as possible."

"Certainly, sir."

"How long before I can expect to realize upon the ultimate securities of the institution? Thirty days; is it not?"

"Not quite as soon as that, sir. I shall forthwith give notice to the officers of the Squash Bank. If they pay no attention to it I shall offer its securities in my hands for sale; but in discharging my duty to all the creditors of the institution, I shall not proceed to offer any of its assets in this market until after at least sixty days notice in New York, London and Paris, so as to ensure the largest and best prices for the securities; and not then, if, in my opinion, the ultimate interest of all concerned will be promoted by a further extension! Hem!"

"But, my dear sir, how long will it be before I shall be able to realize upon my demand?"

"Can't say sir, stocks are down just now—may rise in a year or two—depends somewhat upon the fate of the war in Europe. But never fear, your ultimate security is undoubted. If you should never get it, you will never lose it, remember that Rely upon your ultimate security, and you are safe."

"Ultimate security? I want my money."

"Well, sir, if that's your game, when you get it please give us the information."

Attempted Suicide. The Charleston Standard states that a young man, from North Carolina, went into the Merchants' Hotel Tuesday evening last, and asked for pen, ink and paper, which were given him. Shortly after he left, there was found on the desk a note addressed to the proprietor of the Hotel, and signed by the person above mentioned. The contents was a request that his body should be taken to North Carolina, and delivered to a certain person therein mentioned, after which he stated that he would commit suicide before morning, either with a pistol or by poison. Mr. Hurst, the proprietor, endeavored to find one of his friends, in whose hands he placed the note, who immediately went in search of him, and found him about 12 o'clock the same night, having in his possession a pistol, which, upon being asked, he stated he had bought to give to the children at home. The attentions of his friends have no doubt saved his life for the present.

The Standard states that he is laboring under great depression of spirits, brought on through a severe attack of dyspepsia. His name is not given.

The Ruth Hall Novel. The novel of Ruth Hall, by Miss Willis (Fanny Fern,) attracting a good deal of notice, is the topic of much criticism. She is accused of having introduced domestic matters into her work; and the description of Mr. Ellet, it is said, answers to the character of her excellent father, who is well known to the newspaper press of Boston and elsewhere.

"Hyacinth," it is said, is intended to caricature her gifted brother, N. P. Willis, who unites in his person the functions of poet and man of ton. The description of "Hyacinth's" country place is represented to be the description of "Idlewild." Here "Fanny Fern" is in a veritable "tub of hot water.' The "Mirror" has taken up the cudgel in her behalf to protect her from an assault of a newspaper called "The True Flag," the Editor whereof is said to be the "Mr. Tibbetts" of Fanny's biography.

The following card from "Fanny," in reply, appears in the Evening Mirror:

"To the Editor of the Evening Mirror—

The Boston Olive Branch states that it "paid Fanny Fern for her first literary efforts $8 per week, that The True Flag paid her $5 per week, making $13 for her weekly labor in these two papers." I pronounce this statement *false.* FANNY FERN.

New York, Dec. 26, 1854. *N Y Express.*]

THE KNOW NOTHING INITIATION.

We copy the following from the Nashua, New Hampshire, Gazette. The writer has made some capital hits. The order of politicians out of which the greater portion of the members of this secret organization are manufactured, is well described. It used to be a favorite maxim of Federalism, as little as possible for the public eye; but Know Nothingism goes beyond this, and presents nothing for the people to examine and decide upon, except the results of elections, which, in nine cases out of ten, enure to the benefit of Whigs and abolitionists. Can it be possible that there are Democrats in the South who belong to, or who think seriously of joining this midnight association? But let us have the supposed initiation. Here it is:

Scene—*Interior of a Lodge of Know-nothings—Time, Midnight—Grand Master in the Chair—Candidate supported by two ushers—Tin shaving pot boiling over a spirit lamp, on a table beside a marrow-bone and cleaver.*

Master of Ceremonies, rising.

Brothers! 'tis the mystic hour
For the exercise of power.
Lo! the sacred fire is hot—
Boils the sacred shaving-pot,
As within its brim I fling
Every native offering:
Bunch of wool from Afric skull—
Feather from a full-fledged gull—
Down new-plucked from callow-goose—
Emblem fit for us to use—
Double, double, toil and trouble
In the tin pot squeak and bubble
Omnes *solemnly*
Bubble!

Master.

If I read the omens clear,
Happy auspices are here.
Let the candidate appear.
(*The candidate is brought forward.*)
Stranger—ere you swear obedience
We must know your antecedents.

Candidate.

If it's politics you mean,
Everything by turns I've been—
I have been a locofoco,
But I found that that was no go—
Wooly-head and silver-gray,
Putty head in a small way,
Wild-cat, Pizzarinctum, too,
And free-soiler.

Master.

—*That* will do.
Brother renegade I greet you—
Joyed I am as much to meet you.
Now mark my words and their intent,
And bow your head if you assent.
Can you a questioner put by?
And can you on occasion lie?
(*Candidate bows.*)
Can you all orders blindly follow?
And have you a capacious swallow?
Don't you believe that some years hence
Popes will appoint our Presidents?
Don't you believe the Jesuits thrive
Because in secret they contrive?
You hate confessionals?—I see
You do—but you'll confess to me.
Don't you believe the Romish priests
Are sworn to slaughter us like beasts?
That all the Irish arms are hiding
In all the shantics they abide in?
That all the Irish girls combine
To purchase arsenic and strychnine?
That in know-nothings lies our hope
To fight the Devil and the Pope?
(*The Candidate bows repeatedly.*)
Now lift the bone and cleaver high in air
And full obedience to our order swear.
(*Candidate obeys.*)
The ordeal's past—and you I here proclaim
A know-nothing in intellect and name.
Around you see a band of brothers true—
None of these honest men know more than you.
From different parties they have fallen away,
And now go in for plunder and for prey;
Like you, they're bound our lead to blindly follow—
Like you, they have a most capacious swallow;
They bolt whatever prodigy we name—
A gate or saw mill, it is all the same.
Honors we'll make as equal as we can;
Where each expects to be a congressman
If not a governor. Our signs are few
And easy to be learned—even by you
The grip is this—you'll get it in a minute;
Then you must shake your head—there's nothing in it!
Next a wise look—for wisdom's our profession—
A good stuffed owl will aid you in expression—
Minerva's bird and ours—no soaring lark—
But one that goes a mousing in the dark.
But lo! the night is verging into day—
Freeborn Americans! let's sneak away
Down the backstairs, and then we'll cut and run,
And vanish through dark alleys, one by one—
Fancy you've robbed a hen-roost and tread light,
Then will your skulking gait befit your flight.
Exeunt omnes.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Raleigh, January 3d, 1855.

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held this morning, the following Preamable and Resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Whereas, We have heard with unaffected sorrow of the demise of Seymour W. Whiting, Esq., an efficient and valuable member of this Board—and desiring to bear a merited tribute to his memory: Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the wise decress of an unerring Providence; we can but sincerely deplore the loss of one whose character and services when living we so highly appreciated, as a public functionary, energetic, public-spirited citizen, and an upright, honorable man—and whose lose to the community is a public calamity not easily repaired.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved and stricken household the condolence and sympathy of the members of this Board and the community we represent, and whom he has so long served as a Commissioner of the City.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral obsequies this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings signed by the Intendant of Police and Secretary of this Board, be communicated to the family of the deceased; and also that copies be furnished for publication in our city papers.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.
J. J. Christophers, *Clerk.*

Death of Thos. W. Dorr. *New York, Dec. 27.* The Evening Post announces the death this morning of Thomas W. Dorr of Rhode Island, after a long and painful illness.

The character of Mr. Dorr, who acted a prominent part in the politics of Rhode Island a few years since, was marked by some high qualities. For what he believed to be true and right he was willing to suffer, even to ignominy—the severest test of a steadfast attachment to principle. He did suffer to this extent, though in a cause in regard to which he made what seemed to us an important mistake of judgment. Those who knew him in private life speak in strong terms of his amiable temper and the strict purity and uprightness of his character.

Purchase of the Galapagos Islands Group by the United States. We learn, from good authority, that a treaty has been made between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter *cedes her sovereignty over the Galapagos group to the United States for the sum of three millions of dollars.* In making this important announcement, which we have every reason to believe correct, we are unable to give further particulars; but no doubt the matter will be immediately brought before Congress for its sanction, and the Galapagos may yet become United States territory before the Sandwich Islands. It is said that rich deposits of guano, of good quality, have been discovered on the islands, which, if true, will prove of great value to the agricultural interests of the States, and justify the expenditure of such a large sum of public money.

Panama Herald, Dec. 9.]

A CARD.

Commons Hall, Jan. 4, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: I perceive that the last Register published a communication from a man by the name of Hunter, who lives in Norfolk, Va., of a most scurrilous character in relation to myself and A. S. Jordan. It is not my purpose to bandy words with a man whom I have placed in my unequivocal denial of the charge against me, at the outset, beyond the pale of my notice. I shall take occasion at an early moment, to lay before the public statements and certificates which will show how this controversy arose.

Why this publication is made now must be evident to every one. It would be out of place for me to attempt a defence of my character from such a charge at this late day. I am known at least to every man now in the Legislature from the first judicial district. I refer to them and other gentlemen who are now in Raleigh.

J. PARKER JORDAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 3. In the Senate the President sent a communication enclosing the Correspondence respecting military operations yn the Pacific division of the army. A Bill for the reorganization of the army was re-committed. Mr. Sumner gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill to secure the wages of seamen in cases of shipwreck.

House. Mr. Lathan from the Committee on Public Lands reported a back bill continuing one year from March next, and embraceing all the acts of adjudication concerning land claims in California. The House then went into a committee of the whole, on bill for the relief of purchsers of Swamp lands. Mr. Reitt made a speach against the Know Nothings. Messrs. Clingman and Bailey discussed a proposition for the mediation of the United States between the Allies and Russia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Five Days Later from Europe—Cotton Revived.

Halifax, Jan. 3. The steamer Asia with Liverpool dates to the 23rd December, (five days later than by the Atlantic,) has arrived.

From the seat of war she brings nothing new.

Prussia has sent a special Envoy to London.

The Bill for the enlistment of a Foreign Legion, awakes the most angry discussions in Parliament.

Markets. Cotton had partially recovered from the decline reported by the Atlantic, except Upland fair, which had declined an eighth.

There had been a slight improvement in business at Winchester.

Flour firm and transactions small. Western Canal is quoted at 43s.; Ohio 46.; Baltimore 44 a 45s. Wheat unchanged; Corn advanced 6d. Transactions small. Western white 45; Yellow 44s.

Pork had been firm and unchanged.

American securities active, especially Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Consols unchanged.

From Texas—Resignation of Senator Houston.—New Orleans, Dec. 30.—We have received Texas advices stating that Hon. Sam. Houston has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect at the end of the present session.

The yellow fever was prevailing at Lavacca.

At an election for Councilmen, held at Portland, Oregon, the Democrats beat the combined force of Whigs and Know Nothings

At the special election for Councilmen the city of Portland polled 389 votes, and gave 85 majority for Dickinson, the Democratic candidate, over Know Nothings and Whigs.

Politics in Missouri.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. The Whig members of the Missouri Legislature have adopted a platfrom discountenancing the efforts of the abolitionists to agitate the slavery questions, and declaring that they will vote for no man as U. S. Senator, who is not favorable to the Nebraska bill.

Later From Mexico.

New Orleans, Dec. 25. The steamer Orizaba, with dates from the city of Mexico, to the 19th inst., have arrived.

Two Government victories over the insurgents are reported. Alvarez was only eighteen leagues from the city of Mexico. Santa Anna had been unanimously re-elected. The steamer Nautilus supposed to have been lost had arrived at Tampico.

MARRIED,

December 21st, by the Rev. Jas. King, Mr. R. C. Harris, of Person Co., to Miss Emily F. Royster, of Granville county, N. C.

Select Classical and Mathematical School,
WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

R. A. EZELL, A. M., Principal, *Aided by competent Instructors.*

The Spring Session will open on the 15th of January '55.

The standard of scholarship has been elevated, and the services of a gentleman of high scholastic attainments and of successful experience, have been secured for the Mathematical Department.

The boarding students are all required to room in the same building with the Principal and his family, in order that their morals may be vigilantly guarded, and their conduct regulated by his constant presence and supervision.

No student will be allowed to have an account at any store, and if, contrary to this published regulation, (a copy of which will be furnished to every merchant in the village,) any boy shall seek and obtain credit; the Principal will, in every such instance, urge upon the parent or guardian the propriety of refusing payment.

Terms: For the session of five months:

For Board, including washing, &c.,	$60 00
" Fuel and lights in rooms,	5 00
" Fuel at the Academy,	1 00
" Tuition in the Ancient Languages and Higher Mathematics,	20 00
" In the English Branches,	15 00
" In the Modern Languages, each,	10 00

References may be had to Gov. Bragg and Hon. R. M. Saunders, Raleigh; to Hon. M. W. Ransom, Attorney General of North Carolina, Warrenton; and to any of the former or present patrons of the school in Virginia or North Carolina.

Warrenton, N. C., Jan. 6, 2855 13—3t.

SPRINGFIELD MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—REV. JOHN C. AVERITT, Principal of the Male Department. Mrs. HELEN A. AVERITT, Principal of the Female Department.

The third session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 8th of January, 1855.

Elementary Branches,	$6 00
Higher English,	8 to 10 00
Languages,	15 00
EXTRA CHARGES FEMALE DEPARTMENT.	
Latin and French languages, each,	5 00
Music on Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	5 00
Needle work,	5 00

The Principals will board a few young ladies at $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $5 per month.

This Institution is located nine miles East of Raleigh, on the Central Railroad, in a pleasant and healthful section of country, and is surrounded by a quiet and moral farming community and consequently offers superior advantages for the education of youth.

The Principal of the Male Department, graduated with the first distinction at Wake Forest College, and has several years experience in teaching. Those who may desire further information respecting his qualifications, are referred to Prof's. W. H. Owen, W. T. Brooks, W. M. Wingate, and W. T. Walters, Wake Forest College, and to Rev. Dr. Hooper, Murfreesboro', and Rev. Dr. Watt, Oxford.

The Principal of the Female Department is a good scholar, having been educated by some of the best female teachers in the country.

W. J. BUSBEE, Sec'y B. T.

January 6, 1855. 1056—3t.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY SCIENTIFIC men of North Carolina, Prof. Geo. Elliott will make his 113th, and farewell ascension, on the 11th inst., from the vacant lot on Fayetteville St., near the State House, at Raleigh, N. C., when twenty magnificent gifts will be distributed to the audience. Tickets 50 cents, with a chance at one of the gifts, for sale at the Book Stores and at the gate on the day of the ascension; children and servants half price. A splendid Pioneer Balloon, with car and miniature Æronaut attached, has been prepared by a lady of Raleigh, and will be sent off by her. For particulars see bills. Gates open at 11 o'clock.

January 6, 1855. 13—

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.—THE OPENING OF this school is postponed until Wednesday the 17th inst.

ALBERT SMEDES.

January 6, 1855. 13—4d.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA. The next session of this School will commence on Monday the 15th of January.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

January 5, 1855. 13—1m.

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE, A GOOD STRONG negro fellow for the year. Apply immediately.

Jan. 6, 1855. 13—

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., } June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 1—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 25, 1854. 37—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 33—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles.

P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which can will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by

P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.

P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 68—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPERior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—in Store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Ly.-n's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TURKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutritious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized the expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 28, 1853. 3—tf.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortes notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,

For sale by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by

J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by

J. BROWN.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has been declared—payable to the Stockholders, or their authorized agents, at the office of the Company, on the 12th day of December, proximo.

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

Office Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., } Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. } 102—td.

Watches! Watches!!

A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST. Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

GO TO HAVENS' AND GET ONE OF HIS beautiful HEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. They are the order of the day.

☞ Crayon Daguerreotypes taken in the neatest style by Havens'. Go and see them.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 1—6t

PRICE REDUCED.—IREDELL ON EXECUtors, $5. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—A COMPLETE SET of the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, including all the volumes now out of print, for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Nov., 1854.

BLANK WARRANTS,

Of an approved form and on good paper, for sale at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Olliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines,
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings,
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a well established Clothing Emporium in Raleigh, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.

B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.

Raleigh, October 18, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of

Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.

September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!

Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.

All of which they offer at very low prices.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.—BANCROFT'S History of the United States, Vol. 6.

Revolutionary Incidents; and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the "Old North State," by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D.

Memoirs of celebrated characters. By Lamartine.

Elements of Agriculture—a book for young farmers, with questions for the use of schools. By George E. Waring, jr.

Auscultation and Percussion, by Dr. Joseph Skoda, translated from the fourth edition, by W. O. Markham, M. D., Assistant Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

The Meaning of Words—analyzed into words and universal things, and universal things classified into intellections, ensations, and emotions. By A. B. Johnson.

Sequel to the neighbor's children. From the German. By Mrs. Sarah A. Myers.

Midsummer Flowers, for the young. By Mary Howitt.

The Virginia Commedians; or, old days in the Old Dominion. Edited from the Mss. of C. Effingham, Esq. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

October 30, 1854. 98—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin county, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Principals, aided by eight competent assistants.

The ensuing term for 1855 will commence on Monday, January 1st.

A punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. The two departments are distinct.

Board from $7 to $9 per month. For a Circular of particulars address the Principals.

November 20, 1854. 1049—$15thJ.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and varied assortment of Musical Instruments, and Sheet Music. Apply at the NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1854. 103.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by

JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.

Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO take charge of an Academy may hear of a desirable location by corresponding with the subscriber. The qualifications must be undoubted.

A. S. COTTEN, *Secretary Board of Trustees.*

Hamilton, Martin Co., Oct. 30, 1854. 1048—wtf

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

H. MAHLER TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORming the Ladies of Raleigh and the public in general that he still continues to manufacture Gold Earings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Fingerrings, Silver Spoons, Mugs and Goblets, Tea Setts and all articles in Gold and Silver that can be had at a Jewelry establishment.

Engrave and Chase on Gold and Silver ware and all materials where engraving can be executed.

Repair in the neatest manner and at the lowest rates that will ensure universal satisfaction.

The workroom is in the rear of F. Mahler & Co's store where orders may be left any time during the day.

P. S.—Court and other Seals executed in a manner not surpassed at the North. H. MAHLER.

Nov. 15, 1854. 104—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Revolving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.

☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.

His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. HENRY J. BROWN.

Raleigh, October 17, 1854 94—3m

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. B. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

WATSON & BOOTH,

Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,

Fayetteville St., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers,* and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Matiresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

WM. WATSON. JOSEPH BOOTH.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—3mpd.

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, A LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, 210 front and 222 feet deep, near the residence of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and opposite the residence of Thos. P. Devereux,—one of the most desirable locations for a private residence in the City.

Also a valuable Store and dwelling on Fayetteville street, at present occupied by Messrs. King and Biggs as a Clothing Store, and by Maj. Phillips as a Boarding House, 25½ feet front, running back to next street, buildings all new, and in good order.

All the above property will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, on application to Wm. H. Jones, Attorney at law, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 11th, 1854. 5—sw1m.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilius Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilius Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

Office North-Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh, December 6th, 1854.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 11TH INSTANT, (Sundays excepted) and until further notice a Passenger Train will

Leave Goldsboro' daily, 10, A. M.; arrive at Raleigh, 1 P. M.
" Raleigh " 2, P. M.; " " Golds., 5 P. M.

December 7, 1854. 5—

NOTICE TO PAINTERS!

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING THE LUNATIC Asylum will be received, by the undersigned, until the 5th day of January, 1855.

Bidders are requested to submit their proposals for the work,—either with or without furnishing the materials,—at so much per square yard.

E. C. FISHER, *Superintendent.*

Dec. 8, 1854. —td.5

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again. OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

July 18, 1854. 59—

A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A YOUNG man, as private tutor or teacher of a small Classical School, who is qualified to prepare boys for the University, and can procure the best recommendations.

Please address, immediately, H. T. J. Fayetteville, N. C., box No. 6.

December 12, 1854. 5—tf.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature for a Charter of the "DIBBLE CARRIAGE COMPANY," with a capital of one hundred and Fifty thousand dollars, to be located at Kinston, with permission to establish branches in the surrounding counties.

coDec. 6, 1854. w4w 1052.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854. 98—tf Register will please copy

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL BOUND.—I HAVE Volumes I., II., III., IV., of the Pictorial, elegantly bound in cloth, and with gilt edges; forming superb and most attractive parlor ornaments in the shape of a series of books of 416 pages each, and each volume containing nearly 100 engravings of men, manners, and current events all over the world; of scenery in all parts of the globe; of famous cities and beautiful villages; of pageants at home and abroad; of fine maritime views; and, in short, of an infinite variety of interesting and instructive subjects; with title-pages and indexes.

Besides the many illustrations, they embrace in their pages a vast amount of original tales, sketches, poems, and novelettes from the best American authors, with a current news record of the times; alt